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Diseases.	Reported Cases.	Registered Deaths.	Fatality (Per cent).
Small-pox	9,222	2,385	25.8
Typhoid fever	69,758	13,284	19.0
Diphtheria and croup	195,783	44,411	22.7
Scarlet fever	117,847	9,211	7.2
Measles	217,755	6,424	2.8
Total	619,765	75,715	

These results agree fairly well with those of the English Local Government Board for the eight years 1890-97, which showed a fatality for typhoid fever of 18.05 per cent, for diphtheria of 23 per cent, and for scarlet fever of 4.9 per cent.

In the compilation of these figures it was found necessary to reject the returns of several entire States and cities, in consequence of manifest deficiency in the number of reported cases.

The use of antitoxin for the treatment of diphtheria became general in the early months of 1895 throughout the country. If, therefore, the returns for the year 1894 be treated separately it appears that there were 25,844 reported cases, and 7654 deaths in that year, the fatality being 29.6 per cent, while the fatality of the remaining years was only 21.6 per cent.

Treating the year 1898 in the same manner, the fatality was only 20.5 per cent, or the ratio of 31,494 cases to 6471 deaths. In two States and seven cities combined, having a total population of 4,250,000, the fatality from diphtheria in 1894 was 29.7 per cent, and in the same places in 1898 it was only 14.6 per cent, confirming the statement that the diphtheria fatality has been cut in twain since the general introduction of antitoxin treatment. It is also quite noteworthy that in several large cities, situated a thousand miles apart, the diphtheria fatality before 1895 was quite uniformly from 29 to 30 per cent.

DANISH LABOR STATISTICS.

The *Nationalökonomisk Tidsskrift* (1ste Hefte, 1900) quotes figures from the *Statistiske Meddelelser* of 1897 upon wages of agricultural

servants and laborers in Denmark. These figures are made up from returns from 70 per cent of the farmers' associations, together with special reports from 150 employers of labor in agriculture or lumber industries.

The average pay for so-called agricultural servants is :—

	Men.	Women.
Summer pay,	\$41.31	\$23.49
Winter "	20.52	15.39

The cost of living is rated for men and women at 15.9 and 14.6 cents per diem, respectively. Wage figures vary considerably, those of a man's annual wage ranging from \$55.35 to \$68.85; wages also vary with the several classes of servants. Housemaids receive a little less than \$74 per year, besides board; a farmer's head servant is paid as high as \$121.50, besides board.

Servants' remuneration had risen in 1897, 14 per cent over 1892 and 80 per cent over the early seventies; corresponding figures for the rise of women's wages are 11 per cent and 103 per cent.

Regular day-laborers, living at their own cost, receive about \$0.47 a day in spring and summer (110 days), \$0.61 in autumn (40 days), and \$0.37 in winter (150 days). Corresponding figures for those whose living is furnished them, are \$0.32, \$0.45, and \$0.21. In the case of the regular laborers the year's pay is reckoned on the average (special labor being included) as \$144.18; this figure becomes \$93.15 when workmen are boarded. Temporary labor receives a slightly higher wage than does regular labor.

The Danish inspector of societies for aid in sickness reports their number as 902 at the end of 1898, of which 64 are located in Copenhagen, 73 in other cities, and 748 in the country.* The membership approaches 231,000; in the cities more than half of the members are men, while in the country the sexes are about equally represented. The property of these 902 societies, deducting debts, is valued at \$513,000; the state contribution for 1898 brought this up to \$702,000.

Income in 1898 was \$594,000; in the country one-half of this income is derived from members, in Copenhagen one-fourth. Gifts, surpluses from fêtes, etc., play a great role in the country. Outlay

* *Nationaløkonomisk Tidsskrift*, 1ste Hefte, 1900.

amounted to about \$540,000, of which 38 per cent was expended in financial aid for the sick, 35 per cent for medical attendance, and 12 per cent for medicine. In the cities, the percentage of expense for financial aid is from 40 to 45 per cent. The average annual expense per member is a little over \$0.80 for medical attendance and about \$0.55 for medicine.

Days of sickness per member (male and female) are given in the following table of averages; the figures are less for 1898 which was a remarkably good year:—

				Men.	Women.
In Copenhagen associations,	.	.	.	7.5	5.0
" country-town	"	.	.	6.6	5.1
" island-district	"	.	.	4.1	4.6
" Jylland	"	.	.	3.3	4.1

Male members in the Copenhagen societies have assured themselves a daily wage during enforced idleness, as shown by the following table; they are in this respect more prudent than members of societies in smaller cities and in the country:—

Insured for less than 27 cents per day,	.	.	.	11.4 per cent
" " 27 cents per day,	.	.	.	39.0 " "
" " 27 to 54 cents per day,	.	.	.	30.7 " "
" " 54 cents per day,	.	.	.	18.3 " "
" " over 54 cents per day,	.	.	.	0.6 " "

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